

Mapline

*A quarterly newsletter published by
The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography
at The Newberry Library*

Number 34 June 1984

Margaret W. Norton, *Editor*

Carlos Trudeau, Surveyor General of Spanish Louisiana

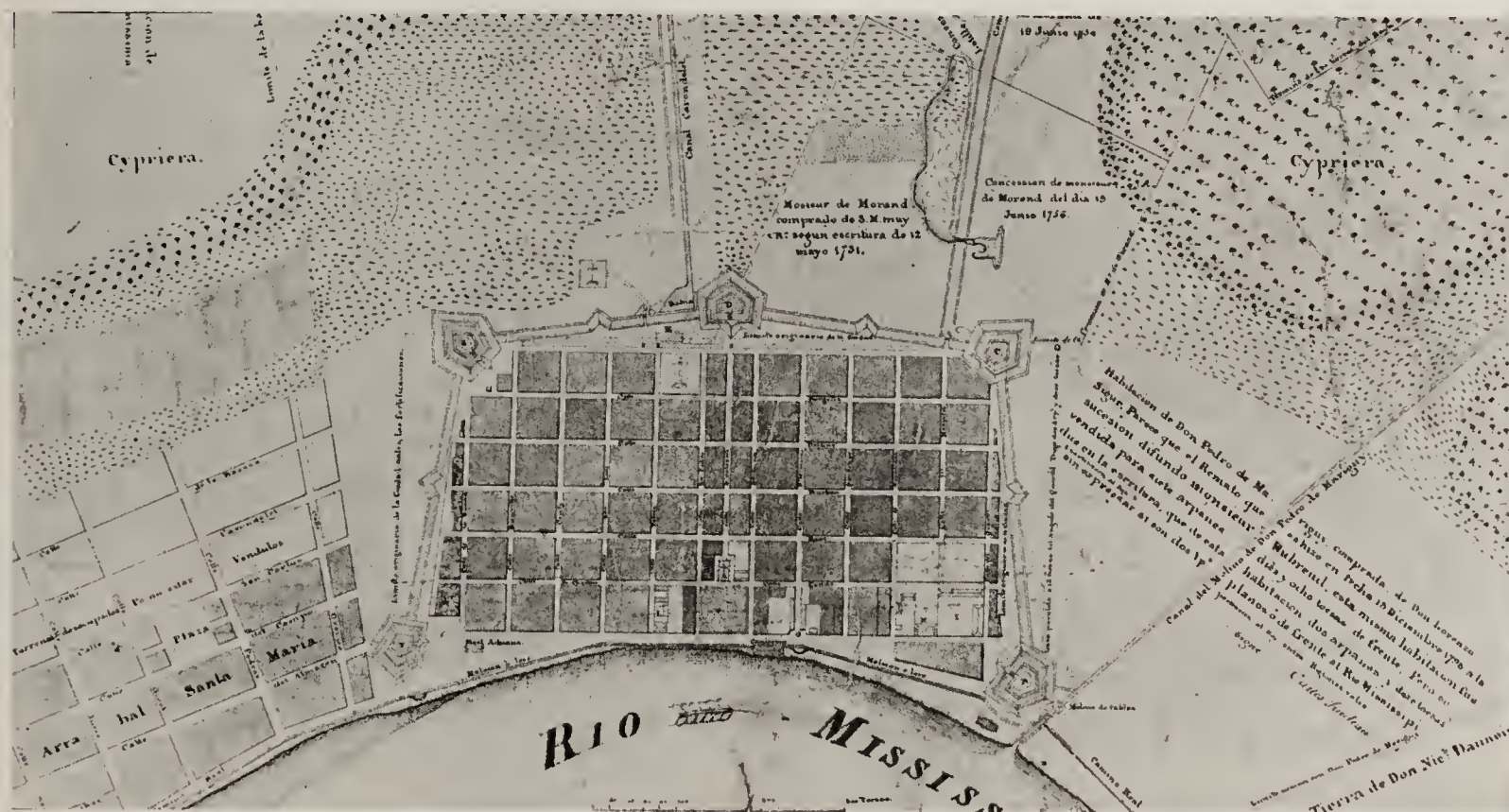


Fig. 1. Plano de la Ciudad de Nueva Orleans y de las habitaciones inmediatas. Louisiana State Museum.

The position of Surveyor-General of Spanish Louisiana was created by Governor-General Alexandro O'Reilly by a proclamation dated February 18, 1770.* At the end of the French and Indian War in 1763, Louisiana was ceded to Spain by France but Spain did not take effective control of the colony until 1770.

Governor O'Reilly at first decided to continue the French system with regard to land grants. However, after an inspection of parts of the territory he issued his proclamation which set forth new procedures pertaining to land grants. In a dispatch to the King dated

(continued on next page)

The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography

Director: David Buisseret

The Center was founded in 1972 at The Newberry Library to promote the study of the history of cartography through research projects, fellowships, courses of instruction, and publications. Further information is available on request.

Mapline is published four times a year in March, June, September, and December. Annual Subscription: \$5.00. Back issues (as available) \$1.00 each. Please address all correspondence to the editor at The Newberry Library, 60 West Walton Street, Chicago, IL 60610. ISSN 0196-0881



Fig. 2. Plan del local de las tierras que rodean la ciudad de Nueva Orleans. Historic New Orleans Collection.

March 1, 1770, O'Reilly explained "I thought it my duty to acquiesce in the prayers of the inhabitants in almost every district that a surveyor be appointed to measure the lands and determine their limits." This quote indicates a permanent arrangement for a surveyor. It may have been the forerunner to the familiar system of deputy surveyors assigned responsibility for defined geographical areas and subordinates to a surveyor general responsible for all surveying activities in the province.

In any event, it is known that by 1786 Charles Laveau Trudeau was serving as surveyor general for the province. Trudeau was a native Creole of French-Canadian parentage who served as Royal Surveyor or Surveyor General of Spanish Louisiana and West Florida until December 13, 1805. For this reason he

Hispanicized his name and signed surveys, maps and official documents as Carlos Trudeau. Trudeau may, in fact, have been serving in the office of surveyor general as early as 1782 or 1783. In a deposition dated April 28, 1813, Trudeau referred to events which indicate that he was performing the duties of surveyor general by those dates. Several important facts come to light as a result of this testimony and other documents. Trudeau was receiving his instructions directly from the provincial governor, as indicated by the orders for survey of land grants and the order to superintend the Natchez fortifications. He was not based in and limited to a single district. He stated that he "went to Opelousas" to perform the required survey duties. He was then "Called to Natchez by Governor Miro" and, after falling ill, he "was com-

pelled to return to New Orleans.” This diversity of duties and localities—surveying in the southwestern area and superintending fortifications in Natchez while maintaining his residence and office in New Orleans—clearly indicates that Trudeau, if not then surveyor general, certainly occupied a position of greater importance than that of deputy or district surveyor. His statement that he “remained in possession of the papers which had been delivered to him as well as of those belonging to his office as Surveyor General” seems clearly to indicate that he was indeed surveyor general in 1782 to 1783.

Trudeau considered the maintenance of the records in his office of paramount importance. In March, 1788, fire destroyed a large part of New Orleans including Trudeau’s office, with the result that all of his files were destroyed. Six years later, in December, 1794, another fire occurred and again all original documents were lost. Efforts were made to recreate as many of the lost documents as possible. Surveys from the Governor’s files, landowners’ copies of surveys, and district surveyors’ records were all used in an effort to reconstruct the records of the surveyor general’s office.

One of Trudeau’s major tasks while surveyor general was to undertake the mapping of Spanish Louisiana. Two of the best examples of his work as a cartographer are original manuscript maps of the New Orleans area completed near the end of the Spanish regime. The first, (Fig. 1) “Plano de la Ciudad de Nueva Orleans y de las habitaciones inmediatas formado en virtud del decreto de Ill^s Cab^o y cedula real 24 Diciembre 1798,” (ink with wash, 73.5x51.5cm.) shows the connection of the city with Lake Pontchartrain via the Carondelet Canal and Bayou St. John. Carondelet Canal was perhaps the first artificial waterway constructed in the Louisiana territory. It was built to allow direct communication with the settlements on Mississippi Sound, thus avoiding the long, and at times, dangerous river route. The canal, fifteen feet wide, was constructed in 1794 by Baron de Carondelet, the royal governor, for the double purpose of navigation and drainage. However, the canal was allowed to fill up with the sediment carried in the drainage from the town and when the Americans took charge of the colony the canal was practically useless for purposes of navigation.

The town plan shows the original settlement (the area now known as the French Quarter) laid out in a parallelogram divided into sixty-six squares, surrounded by ramparts with five “forts.” In fact the walls or ramparts were never completed. Just upriver is the faubourg (suburb) Santa Maria, with some squares occupied and others offered for sale. This area became known as the “American” sector because of the increasing number of Americans who settled there after the Louisiana Purchase. The French Creole inhabitants of the French Quarter rarely crossed the dividing line, or neutral ground that is now Canal Street, unless it was necessary to conduct business.

Down river is the plantation of Pedro de Marigny (Pierre de Marigny) which was later subdivided and today is known as Faubourg Marigny. Large concessions, or land grants, are shown along the road to Bayou St. John, while the extensive cypress forest is represented by miniature trees. An English copy was produced in 1875 and published in New Orleans. In 1963 the New Orleans branch of the John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Company published another edition with an overlay showing important arteries and the growth of business, residential, educational and industrial areas.

Trudeau’s second map (Fig. 2) of the New Orleans area, “Plan del Local de las tierras que rodean la Ciudad de Nueva Orleans primero del mes de Junio de 1803,” (ink with wash, 53.3 x 73.8 cm.) shows ninety miles of the Mississippi River above and below the city. It is extremely rich in detail, showing plantations, lumber mills, houses, churches, roads, canals, swamps, fields, bayous, and lakes. A large compass rose is located in Lake Pontchartrain while an ornamental title cartouche, a key containing the names of plantation owners, and a descriptive text in French are placed on the left hand side of the map. The text provides a list of edible fish in the area plus a notation that the crabs are good only in June. Trudeau also remarks that the area’s Indian mounds were used for the construction of public buildings in the city. These mounds are composed of the remains of a small shellfish that formed a staple of the natives’ diet. Trudeau once again portrays the cypress forest by the use of miniature trees. The scale of the map is given in the legend in the lower right corner. Also in the legend is information concerning what is grown on the plantations which line the east and west banks of the river, on the Metairie and Chantilly (now Gentilly) Ridges, and in St. Bernard Parish. Sixty-five of these are sugar plantations, while thirty-eight have lumber mills (shown by a diagram with their canals), and the others produce indigo, rice, cotton, and minor products. At the bottom of the map are two short entries which note the existence of small groups of Indians.

While this map is very rich in detail it is unusual in its format. The title is a mixture of French and Spanish, the descriptive text about the fish is French while the legend is Spanish. Most of the notations on the map are in French. This mixture of the languages is confusing because while Trudeau was French he had acted as a Spanish official for at least 30 years and all official documents such as this map were required to be in Spanish.

In 1803 the Louisiana Purchase presented Trudeau and other Spanish officers with a dilemma. For several months, these men lived in New Orleans while they continued to work for the Spanish government. On December 13, 1805, Trudeau resigned his position in the Spanish hierarchy so that he could remain in New Orleans. Upon his resignation, Trudeau’s assistant,

(continued on next page)

Vicente S. Pintado became Surveyor General of Spanish West Florida and took the papers pertaining to that area. During the transitional period after the Purchase, the removal of documents from the territory constituted a serious problem for American officials. The second article of the treaty between France and the United States, ceding Louisiana, had stipulated: "The archives, papers and documents, relative to the domain and sovereignty of Louisiana and its dependencies will be left in the possession of the commissaries of the United States..."

Trudeau asserted that the papers in his possession pertaining to the area of present day Louisiana were his private property and not covered by the terms of the treaty. A bargain was struck whereby Trudeau was allowed to keep the records in his possession if he would remain in the territory and take an oath of allegiance to the United States. Trudeau complied. The papers stayed in his possession until his death on October 6, 1816, when they passed to his wife and heirs. Later the state legislature of Louisiana passed an enabling act on February 22, 1817, that provided for the purchase of the papers. The act of sale to finalize the purchase was executed on May 29, 1817. The transfer of the records to the State of Louisiana took place on December 31, 1817, with payment of the second installment of \$2,000 to the widow Trudeau and heirs made on June 3, 1818.

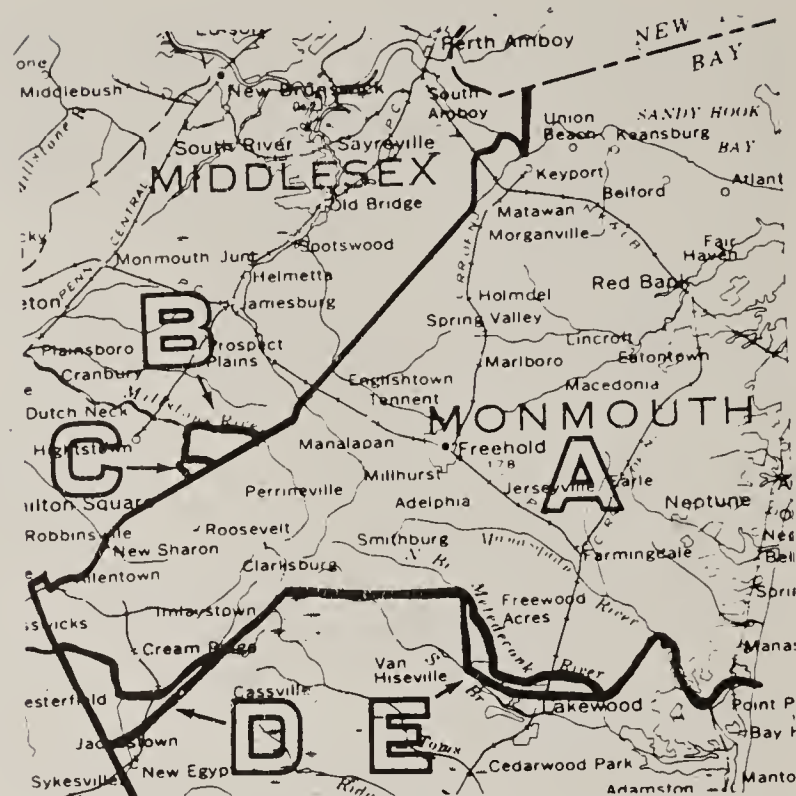
Trudeau thus had direct participation in the creation and control of the majority of the surveys done in Spanish Louisiana. This almost comprehensive knowledge would have been of enormous help to him when he produced the maps of the area surrounding New Orleans. The fact that he retained possession of his records after the Louisiana Purchase and continued to make copies from them until his death in 1816 provided a continuity from the Spanish regime to that of the United States.

Joseph D. Castle

**This paper benefitted from research performed for two other articles. See Joseph D. Castle, "Land Surveys and Transportation in Louisiana," Special Libraries Association, Geography and Map Division Bulletin, No. 134 (December 1983), pp. 9-24, and Unpublished Report by the Staff of the Louisiana Historical Center, Louisiana State Museum, "Land Surveys Records of Louisiana," dated October 14, 1983, submitted to Attorney General of Louisiana.*

Joseph D. Castle is Curator of Maps at the Louisiana State Historical Center, New Orleans

HISTORICAL BOUNDARY ATLAS



G.K. Hall has announced the publication of a five-volume reference work, *Historical Boundary Atlas and Chronology of County Boundaries, 1788-1980*, compiled under the direction of John H. Long, and resulting from the Historical Boundary Project, sponsored by the Newberry Library and supported in part by grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities. The project was described by Mr. Long in Special Issue 3 of *Mapline* (April 1979). The work is a unique compilation of maps and historical analysis describing county and state boundary changes during the 192 years, since passage of the Ordinance of 1787. Included in the atlas are approximately 1,000 maps based on the Historical Boundary Data File produced at the Newberry Library.

The idea for the Boundary Data File, from which the *Atlas* was created, grew out of the experience of scholars who compiled the *Atlas of Early American History: The Revolutionary Era* (Princeton University Press, 1976). During work on this project, need for better tools showing the changing administrative units became apparent. At that time, John Long, then the Assistant Editor of the *Atlas*, proposed compiling an historical atlas of administrative units in the forty-eight contiguous states. Upon the suggestion of David Woodward, Director of the Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography, it was decided to computerize the data file. The design of the file structure was accomplished by Umit Basoglu and Joel Morrison of the Cartographic Laboratory of the University of Wisconsin (Madison).

Knowledge of boundary changes is vital for many reasons. Such changes affect public records held by county governments, the primary units for the collection of statistics and census data; for the location of birth, death, and probate records; and as the basis of apportionment for taxation and representation in the U.S. Congress and State legislatures.

Each of the five volumes includes states contiguous to each other: Vol. 1—Delaware, Maryland, New Jersey, Pennsylvania; Vol. 2—Illinois, Indiana, Ohio; Vol. 3—Michigan and Wisconsin; Vol. 4—Iowa and Missouri; and Vol. 5—Minnesota, North Dakota, and South Dakota. In each volume is: a detailed history, emphasizing major events and disputes which have affected boundaries in each state group; regional history maps for each group of states, indicating state and county lines, decade-by-decade, providing a general overview; a detailed chronology of changes within each state; individual chronologies and maps of every county, with all boundary changes superimposed on one map, permitting a clear presentation of past and present organization; and also a select bibliography.

The five-volume atlas, which should be useful to political scientists, historians, sociologists, demographers, and genealogical researchers, is available at a reduced rate before 31 July 1984 of \$525.00. After that date the list price is \$595.00. To order the atlas write: G.K. Hall, 7 Lincoln Street, Boston, MA 02111, or call the toll free number 1-800-343-2806. In Alaska, Hawaii and Massachusetts, call 423-3990.

SPANISH MAPPING OF THE SOUTHWEST

Last winter (from 11 December 1983 until January 1984), The Museum of Fine Arts, Santa Fe, New Mexico was the site of a map exhibit tracing the mapping of New Mexico. The exhibit, "Tierra Incognita: the Spanish Mapping of the Southwest 1540-1802," was guest-curated by Michael F. Weber, Director of the Arizona Heritage Center, Tucson. The exhibit then went to Tucson to be shown at the Arizona Heritage Center from 12 February until 30 April.

Among the items shown were a 1507 map, the first to use the name America; maps from the 1530s of the mythical "Cities of Cibola," which Coronado was sent to capture for New Spain; two 1587 maps, the first to mention "Nuevo Mexico," and a 1602 map depicting the correct flow of the Rio Grande. The exhibit drew on the collections of The Museum of New Mexico, the Heritage Center in Tucson and the British Museum for the impressive display of thirty-five maps.

The Chicago Map Society

The 15 March meeting of the Chicago Map Society was well attended for an interesting and very current lecture entitled "Illinois Mapping: A Survey," by David A. Cobb, Librarian of the Map and Geography Library at the University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana. The slide lecture on the maps of Illinois began with a brief historical overview, discussed the beginnings of large-scale topographic mapping in the 19th century and all types of current commercial and governmental maps. His report included the status of topographic mapping in the state, and concluded with examples of the newer USGS products and mention of aerial photographs and space images. Additionally, Mr. Cobb provided those attending with literature about the National Mapping program, as well as printed information about the Geography and Map Library at the University of Illinois, Champaign-Urbana.

On 19 April, James Bier, of the University of Illinois at Urbana-Champaign spoke on "Touristic Cartography in the Pacific." Mr. Bier, the staff cartographer in the Geography Department, has been making special maps for tourists of the Pacific Islands for the last twelve years. He has published separate maps of the Hawaiian Islands and Samoa and was the cartographer for the highly acclaimed *Atlas of Hawaii*, published by the University of Hawaii Press in 1973. A highlight of the lecture was his description of the collection of data and the construction of the maps based on this data.

To join The Chicago Map Society, send your check for \$10, payable to the Chicago Map Society to: Joan Pintozzi, Bureau of Maps and Plats, City Hall, Room 803, Chicago, IL 60620.

Images de la Montagne

On the occasion of the twenty-fifth Congrès de l'Union Géographique Internationale, the Bibliothèque Nationale and l'Institut Géographique Nationale have organized an exhibition on the evolution of the cartography of mountains. The exhibit, "Images de la Montagne," is to be held at the Bibliothèque Nationale, in Paris between 20 June and 28 July, and 26 August and 30 September. Maps of varying types on the theme of mountains will be shown, from early examples made for military reconnaissance, to representations of mountains as barriers or as revered sites. The development of the art and science of cartography will be seen through these examples. Examples of techniques showing relief, including developments made since the introduction of photogrammetry in the 1930's will be included.

Sylvano

World Map of 1511 Reproduced



As announced in *Mapline* 30/31, Speculum Orbis Press of Chicago has begun production of high-quality, full-size, limited edition facsimiles of early maps important for the discovery and exploration of America. The first title in the "New World Series" was Ruysch's map of 1508, beautifully reproduced in intaglio. The second map, available now, is Bernardo Sylvano's world map, from his edition of Ptolemy published in Venice in 1511. Like its predecessor, it is extraordinarily well-done. The Sylvano maps were woodcuts, and this facsimile is printed letterpress from magnesium blocks made from film of the original map. Like the original, it is printed in two colors, many of the place names being in red. (All place names on the original are printed from type, and it has been argued that stereotype plates were used rather than type set into the block.) The paper is a superb, heavy sheet, with deckle on four sides, made especially for this edition by the Twin-rocker Mill in Brookston, Indiana. The watermark reads "Speculum Orbis Press 1983." In a handsome booklet (measuring 14x10 inches) David Woodward provides a three-page essay on the map, and the printer, Bruce Beck, of Evanston, Illinois, adds very informative "Notes on the printing" which reconstruct the process of two-color printing in the sixteenth century. Limited to an edition of 175 copies, the Sylvanus map of 1511 is available for \$250 from Speculum Orbis Press, 141 W. Jackson Blvd., Suite 3620, Chicago, IL 60604.



Washington Map Society



On Tuesday, 17 April 1984, a special meeting of the Washington Map Society was held at the National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution. Helena Wright, Curator, Division of Graphic Arts, National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution, presented a slide lecture on the current exhibition, "The Naming of America." She emphasized the new insights obtained while preparing the exhibit. In 1901, in the sixteenth-century castle of Wolfegg in southern Germany, historians of cartography rejoiced when they discovered a large printed book. The book contained two maps, both previously unseen by scholars: the 1516 "Carta Marina" by Martin Waldseemüller, and a second map, undated and unsigned. This second map is thought to be Waldseemüller's long-lost World Map of 1507 on which the lands of the New World were first given the name "America." The World Map is now on public display for the first time and is the centerpiece of the exhibit at the Smithsonian.

MAP USE MANUAL RECEIVES SUPPORT

The Hermon Dunlap Smith Center at the Newberry Library recently received a grant from the National Endowment for the Humanities to produce a manual of map use for historians. This manual will attempt to describe the types of maps most useful in the teaching of, and research into, the history of North America. It will have two main sections. In the first, appropriate specialists for various types of map (eg. sixteenth- and seventeenth-century explorers' maps, nineteenth-century thematic maps) will provide a commentary for five or six maps of that type; the map will be on one side of the page and the commentary, designed to show the map's usefulness to historians, on the other. In the second section, the same specialists will try to set out where and how such maps may be found. It is hoped that the manual will be largely completed by the end of 1984, and perhaps in print early in 1986.

Need for Basic Research in Surveying History

One of the more striking lacunae in our knowledge of the history of cartography concerns surveying. While one can learn a lot about earlier surveying by studying the surveyors' manuals, there is no substitute for first-hand accounts of work and how it was done. These thoughts were stirred by seeing a little booklet published by the Ottawa Historical Society in 1979. Edited by Edwin Welch, it is entitled *Sites and Surveys: Two Diarists on the Rideau*. It contains the diaries of John Mactaggert and John Burrows, who made the initial survey for the Rideau Canal in 1826. There is wonderful first-hand information here about what it was like to measure land in a frontier area in the nineteenth century, and there must be dozens of other such accounts scattered throughout various historical publications. In a similar vein there was *Reminiscences of Oscar Sonnenkalb, Idaho Surveyor and Pioneer*, ed. by Peter T. Harstad (Pocatello Idaho State University Press, 1972). Another account of earlier General Land Office surveyors in Michigan appeared in an old issue of the *Michigan Historical Collections*. The problem is that this material is very scattered and the Library of Congress subject headings may not be much help. For instance, the only subject heading applied to *Sites and Surveys* is RIDEAU CANAL-HISTORY. Someone could do a real service to the history of American cartography and to the related field of the history of surveying by compiling a bibliography of such original sources. Any takers?

Robert W. Karrow, Jr.

Map Society of the Delaware Valley

The annual dinner and business meeting of the Map Society of the Delaware Valley was held May 20, followed by a symposium, "Collecting Antique Maps," with discussions led by collectors, dealers and map librarians, on forming map collections. Members were invited to bring items from their own collections for viewing. For information about future meetings, call (215) 242-4750. To join the Society, send a check for dues of \$15.00 to Robert Hornick, 2401 Pennsylvania Avenue 18B30, Philadelphia, PA 19130.



Michigan Map Society



The Michigan Map Society has reproduced ninety-five old maps at full scale. Selections for the series of reproductions were made by Professor J. Eliot, a member and former President of the Society. The high quality reproductions are of maps dating between the mid-1500s and the mid-1800s. They are on good paper, in black and white and may be hand colored. Prices range from \$9.00 to \$20.00. A catalogue is available from the State Street Bookshop, 316 South State Street, Ann Arbor, MI 48104. The bookshop will ship maps to the purchaser.

NATIONAL MAP COLLECTION

DUST JACKETS AND EARLY MAPS



Photo courtesy National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada.

"Dust Jackets & Early Maps" is the title of an exhibition organized by Edward Dahl, Curator of Early Canadian Cartography at the National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada. The nine panels, measuring approximately 153 x 102 cm. (60 x 40 in) are on display in the fourth-floor lobby at the 395 Wellington Street building until July 1984. Mr. Dahl's description of the exhibition follows:

"Rescued from the waste baskets to which they are frequently consigned and from the books on which they slowly disintegrate, these seventy dust jackets are exhibited to celebrate the work of those designers who had the consummate good taste to include an early map in their design. From the most

humble and basic effort to the most carefully printed, expensive full-colour production, these jackets give a good idea of the range of styles and quality in the jacket designer's art.

Since dust jackets are created not only to protect books but also to help sell them (a number of these books cost more than one hundred dollars), publishers are willing to engage accomplished designers to ensure an attractive product. It is regrettable that so many of the designers honoured in this exhibition remain anonymous."

Lake Erie Prize Decision

Who “discovered” Lake Erie was posed as a challenge to scholars a year ago through a prize sponsored by the Institute for Great Lakes Research at Bowling Green State University. The contest was instigated by Theodore D. Wakefield, retired Vermilion, Ohio businessman, who offered \$1,000 to anyone who could solve “a good historical puzzle.” The cash prize was to be awarded to anyone who presented conclusive proof of the discovery of Lake Erie before the contest deadline, set for 31 December, 1983. Announcements of the prize were sent to scholars, journals, and institutions in North America and Europe with interests in the history of New France.

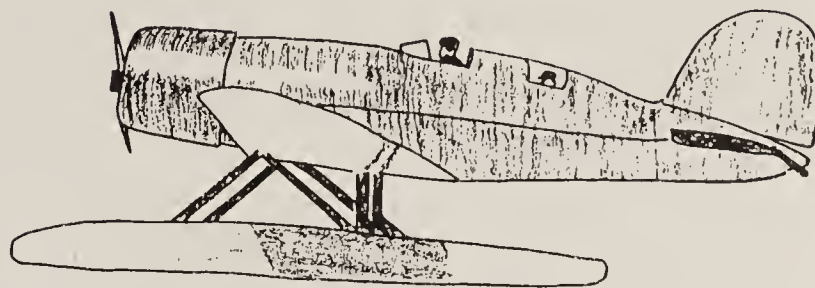
The panel of three judges included Edward Dahl, Curator of Early Canadian Cartography at the National Map Collection, Public Archives of Canada; Conrad E. Heidenreich, Professor of Geography, York University, Downsview, Ontario; and Richard J. Wright, Director, Institute for Great Lakes Research, Bowling Green State University.

Le Prix de Lac Érié stipulated that to prove pre-1650 “discovery” required seventeenth-century documentation that Europeans actually had seen Lake Erie. Champlain’s map of 1632 shows the waterway connecting Lakes Ontario and Huron as a river. Early in the 1640s European maps show the “river” beginning to assume the form of a lake. By 1650 a recognizable Lake Erie appears on Nicholas Sanson’s map of North America. These and other early maps and documents were examined by the applicants. But no new evidence came to light that would connect an individual with actual discovery.

Of the seventy-five entrants, the most knowledgeable review of the Lake Erie discovery problem was presented by Jesuit historian Fr. Lucien Campeau, of St. Jérôme, Québec. His essay, in French, brought many historical loose ends together and proved conclusively that several candidates for discovery could not have seen the lake. There are plans to publish an English translation of Fr. Campeau’s study. Among possible discoverers discussed by Campeau and others were Brûlé, Nicolet, Chaumont, Brébeuf, and LaRoche. Since no discoverer has been identified, the prize reverted back to the Institute for Great Lakes Research to be used for developmental purposes.

Map-Talk by

Anne Morrow Lindbergh



“And for us, setting out over unknown country, there would be those austere and breath-taking moments when, looking down on inaccessible territory, one realizes that no one has seen that spot before. It is fresh, still, and untouched as the night’s new-fallen snow. Unchanged from the day it was made. One looks terrified for a visible sign of piercing with the light of human eye the darkness of a hitherto unseen world. The intruding gaze, one feels, must make some mark or leave an impression, as a stone shatters the unbroken stillness of a pool.

Our route was new; the air untraveled; the conditions unknown; the stories mythical; the maps, pale, pink, and indefinite, except for a few names, far to the east of our course, to show that someone before us pointed his ship also, North to the Orient.”

From Anne Morrow Lindbergh *North to the Orient* (New York: Harcourt, Brace and Company, 1935, p. 22).



BRIEFLY NOTED

National Surveyors Week, proclaimed by President Reagan for 11-17 March, was celebrated by a weeklong observation in Pasadena, where Mayor Loretta Thompson-Glickman called upon the citizens to pay tribute to professional surveyors and their contributions. In conjunction with the observance an exhibit at the Pasadena Public Library, sponsored by the Surveyors Historical Society, of antique surveying and drawing artifacts was held. Included were artifacts from Roman antiquity, sixteenth- through eighteenth- century books on surveying, surveyors' compasses, and transits from surveys of the American continent. For more information about other activities of the Surveyors Historical Society, write Cecil E. Hanson, Director, 990 Mesa Verde Road, Pasadena, California, 91105, or call (818) 799-39561.



Map Collectors may be interested in Collector's Data Service, Ltd.—a new worldwide online listing of collectibles in twenty categories. The service will become available to buyers and sellers of collectible items on June 15 and any computer connection can be used. Additionally Collector's Data Service invites non-profit organizations to list activities, events and exhibits without charge in a fourteen line listing. For additional information, call Jim Kirby or Bruce Clark free at (800)-435-0100, in the state of Washington at (206)-281-7273, or write Collector's Data Service, 420 West Mercer, Seattle, Washington 98119.



The Dallas Historical Society's Library and Archives holds a number of significant maps of Dallas as well as a number of maps of Texas, many predating 1900. At present maps are being separated from the extensive manuscript collections, and separately catalogued and filed. Three of the more important maps identified are: *Insurance Map of Dallas*, Chas. L. Dexter and Co. (1876), *Worley's Map of Greater Dallas* (1908) and a lithographic map by E. G. Gollner (1876). For information about holdings, write Casey Edward Greene, Director, Library/ Archives, Dallas Historical Society, P. O. Box 26038, Dallas, Texas, 75226 or call (214) 421-5136.

Karen Rhea Nemet-Nejat reviews the history of Babylonian cartography in her *Late Babylonian Field Plans in the British Museum* (Rome: Biblical Institute Press, 1982). Issued as number 11 in the BIP's "Studia Pohl Series Maior", this 461 page study includes detailed analysis of seventy clay tablets containing maps of fields, most dating from the reign of King Darius. These plans are redrawn and analyzed in great detail including notes on the areas of the fields shown. Nemet-Nejat has classified the plans into four types and writes that "the amount of information given on the field plans shows considerable variety sometimes including compass directions, border information, the function of any buildings in the field, the name of the field, the year in which the survey is made, the commissioner of the survey, a summary of calculations, and the name of the scribe-(surveyor) who drew the plan..." The 24 page introduction also surveys Babylonian maps of the world and regional maps.



The Association of Science Technology Centers is making the exhibit "Maps and Minds" available to museums and libraries around the country on a rental basis. Sponsored by the U.S. Geological Society, the collection of more than 500 images tracing the history of cartography from prehistoric times into the satellite age, has already been exhibited in several cities since its opening 31 March 1983 in the National Geographic Explorer's Hall in Washington, D.C. Reproductions of Roman road maps, atlases reflecting the expanding knowledge of European cartography during "the age of Exploration," and surveyors drawings of the American west are among the exhibits. Accompanied by text and photographs, the exhibition is mounted on colored panels arranged in ten curvilinear sections and four triangular kiosks. As *Mapline* goes to press dates remain open for reservations until the exhibit is scheduled to close in early 1986. Information about arrangements and fees may be obtained by writing: ASTC Traveling Exhibition Service, Association of Science-Technology Centers, 1413 K Street, N.W., Tenth Floor, Washington, D.C. 20005-34-5, or by calling: (202) 371-1171.

Ireland by the Half-Foot

Newberry Completes Rare Set of Irish Maps



Photo by F. Peter Weil.

With the acquisition in February of a huge folio volume containing 111 maps of County Kerry, the Newberry has completed its set of the Ordnance Survey Townland maps for Ireland. The Townland Survey was a massive undertaking which mapped all of Ireland on 1,950 sheets at the scale of 1:10,560 (six inches to the mile). The work was performed by the Ordnance Survey of Great Britain between the years 1829 and 1842; the final volume of printed maps, that for Kerry, appeared in 1846. The Townland maps constitute one of the earliest very-large scale maps to be produced for a complete country, and may be the only maps to have inspired a play.

Brian Friel's play *Translations*, first produced in 1980, has as its focus the interactions of the British surveyors with the natives of a remote Irish village, and the problems of rendering Gaelic place-names.

The engraving of the Townland maps is superb—they are among the finest examples of copper engraving known. The Newberry acquired the bulk of its set in 1951. Four additional counties were added in 1978, leaving only Kerry, which was located in Dublin in 1983. The Newberry's set may be the only complete copy of the Townland maps in their original edition in this country.

Library of Congress Map Design Exhibition

An exhibition marking the first ten years of the map design competition of the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping (ASCM) opened at the Library of Congress on 9 March. The winning entries are the work of cartographers from the U.S. and Canada. The competitions began in 1973, with the purposes of encouraging innovative map design and recognizing advances in cartographic design.

In the exhibit, fifty winning entries are shown, including non-thematic maps, experimental maps, news media maps, and maps compiled by students. Exhibiting a broad range of subjects, the maps include a map detailing flight lines of the space shuttle for use by ground control, a braille trip ticket for the Washington Metropolitan Area Transit Authority and a computer-generated town plan. Among the entries displayed are maps submitted by the Central Intelligence Agency, National Geographic Society, *The Washington Post*, *The New York Times*, and *USA Today*.

The exhibition will be on view on the B level of the James Madison Memorial Building through 9 September 1984. It may be viewed from 8:30 a.m. to 9:30 p.m., Monday through Friday, and from 8:30 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., Saturday, Sunday, and holidays.

(From AAG Newsletter)

I'd Like a Map

I'd Like a Map is the main summer exhibition at the National Library of Scotland in Edinburgh from 9 June to 26 September 1984. This is the first map exhibition that the Library has mounted, and will include more than 160 items. Its purpose is to show examples of the different types of map material available for reference in the Library's Map Room. Exhibits (the earliest dates to the fifteenth century, and the latest to 1984) include town plans; sea charts; maps for the blind; maps of roads, railways, and canals; and modern developments in thematic and computer-derived mapping. A booklet will be available at the exhibit which will give information about the history and services of the Map Room. Hours for the exhibit are 9:30 to 5, Monday to Friday; 9:30 to 1, Saturday; and 2 to 5, Sunday. Admission is free. Groups can be accommodated by special arrangement. For more information, write Margaret Wilkes, Superintendent of the Map Room, National Library of Scotland, George IV Bridge, Edinburgh EH1 1EW, or call 031-667-7848.

LEARN ALL ABOUT IT!

For the past three years, David Buisseret, Director of the Hermon Dunlap Smith Center for the History of Cartography, has taught a Newberry Library Adult Education Seminar on the "History of Maps." Using slides and examples from the library's rich collections, the introductory course began with maps made in ancient times and traced the development up to the twentieth century. This fall he will be offering a new course on the cartography of the Renaissance. This will essentially be an attempt to explain how the inhabitants of early modern Europe came to see the world in a strikingly new way. For information about the course, write Adult Education Seminars, The Newberry Library, 60 West Walton Street, Chicago, IL 60610, or call (312) 943-9090, ext. 233.

Several map courses were taught at the Milwaukee Museum of Art this spring. A ten-week lecture course "Maps as Art: the History and Significance of Decorative Cartography," was taught by Howard Deller of the American Geographical Society. The series reviewed decorative aspects of maps produced between 1450 and 1850. Mr. Deller will also teach a summer course at the museum entitled "Maps as Art: Decorative Cartography." The series of eight lectures begins 7 June and concludes 17 July. It focuses on artistic and decorative elements of major maps from Chinese, Hebraic, Eskimo, Native American, European and American traditions. For information about the course write the Milwaukee Art Museum, 750 N. Lincoln Memorial Drive, Milwaukee, WI 53202, or call (414) 271-9508.

"Maps for Kids: the Art of Map Decoration," for eight through twelve year olds was taught Saturdays during the spring session at the Milwaukee Art Museum by Howard Deller and Robert Geniusz. The course presented an opportunity for students to learn about the art and history of cartography as well as an opportunity to learn to make maps. For information about future courses, please write the Milwaukee Art Museum, 750 N. Lincoln Memorial Drive, Milwaukee, WI 53202 or call (414) 271-9508.

A workshop on maps and globes for young people ages thirteen and fourteen was conducted by Dalia Varanka at the Field Museum of Natural History this year. One project undertaken was the construction of globes by each student. Another course, also taught by Ms. Varanka, was for eight and nine year old students. Among projects completed in this course were neighborhood maps. For information about future courses, write the Education Department, Field Museum of Natural History, Roosevelt Road & Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60605 or call (312) 922-9410.

Calendar

October 1983 through early 1985

The Naming of America. An exhibition at the National Museum of American History, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. Details elsewhere in this issue.

9 March to 9 September

Library of Congress Map Design Exhibit showing works from the first ten years of the American Congress on Surveying and Mapping map design competitions at the James Madison Memorial Building, Library of Congress, Washington, D.C.. Details elsewhere in this issue.

24 March - 8 July

Maps and Minds, a travelling exhibit of 500 images tracing the history of mapping from prehistoric times into the satellite age. Organized by the Association of Science Technology Centers, the exhibit can be seen during this period at the Museum of Science and Industry, Tampa Florida.

17 May

Judith Diment, British Museum of Natural History will speak on "The Joseph Banks Map of Cook's First Voyage," Chicago Map Society.

7 June - 26 July

Maps as Art: *Decorative Cartography*. Taught by Harold Deller at the Milwaukee Art Center. For information call (414) 271-9508.

9 June to 26 September

I'd Like a Map. At the National Library of Scotland in Edinburgh. Details elsewhere in this issue.

9 June

Penny Barckley will speak on Islamic maps before The New York Map Society. 11:00 a.m., Room 129, Museum of Natural History, 79th Street and Central Park West, New York.

20 June - 28 July

Images de la Montagne. At the Bibliothèque Nationale, Paris. Re-opens at the same place, 26 August to 30 September. Details elsewhere in this issue.

11-15 July

International Congress on French Toponymy of North America, Quebec City. Write Georges Larouche, Congrès international sur la toponymie française de l'Amérique du Nord, C.P. 35 Haute ville Québec, QC G1R 4M8, Canada.

26 August

Images de la Montagne. Continues at the Bibliothèque Nationale. Details elsewhere in this issue.

18-20 October

North America Cartographic Information Society (NACIS) annual meeting, Harley Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania (For further information, contact John D. Stephens, Department of Geography and Regional Planning, Indiana University of Pennsylvania, Indiana, Pennsylvania 15705, phone (412) 357-2250.)

LIBRARY OF CONGRESS HOSTS AMERICAN CARTOGRAPHIC ASSOCIATION

Two special sessions of the American Cartographic Association were held at the Library of Congress in conjunction with National Surveyors Week and the annual convention of the American Society of Photogrammetry-American Congress of Surveying and Mapping (ACSM). Both sessions were held March 13; the morning session arranged and moderated by Ralph Ehrenberg, assistant chief of the Library's Geography and Map Division, was devoted to "History of Cartography," and the after-

noon session, organized and moderated by Joseph Wiedel of the University of Maryland, was devoted to "Map Design." Following the sessions, the library was host at the opening of an exhibit, "ACSM Award Winners: Communication through Map Design." (see details elsewhere in this issue.)

(From *LC Information Bulletin*)

Iowa Landownership Maps and Atlases

The library staff of the State Historical Society of Iowa is in the process of organizing pre-1940 landownership maps and atlases of Iowa for a microfilming project. The project was inspired by a 1982 Summer Institute talk given at the State Historical Society by Michael Conzen of the University of Chicago, who has made a list of the maps and atlases using George A. Ogle's manuscript register as the basis for the compilation. It is hoped that all of the maps on this list can be located for the microfilming project.

Ogle's company, active in making landownership maps at the turn of the century, made the register so that duplication of effort with the mapmaking projects of other companies could be prevented. The register was also used as part of a marketing strategy to list where and when land ownership maps were made.

The success of the present project depends on collecting, borrowing and microfilming all of the known Iowa maps and atlases. Quite a few maps remain to be filmed. The library staff is actively seeking copies to borrow so that the filming project can be completed. Certain maps and atlases, from the 1880s through the 1920s are still to be found. Along with publications by George A. Ogle, maps and atlases by Warner and Foote of Minneapolis, W.W. Hixson and Co. of Rockford, Illinois, Anderson Publishing Company of Des Moines, Iowa, and Rand McNally of Chicago, as well as others, are still sought. If you have information about landownership maps and atlases of Iowa for this period, please contact Nancy Kraft, Map Librarian, State Historical Society of Iowa, 402 Iowa Avenue, Iowa City, Iowa 52240, or write for a list of needed titles.



Jeannette D. Black Memorial

In recognition of the contributions of Jeannette D. Black, late Curator of Maps at the John Carter Brown Library, to cartographical scholarship, the Horace A. and S. Ella Kimball Foundation has given the John Carter Brown Library a \$25,000 challenge grant to be matched by the library with an equal amount for the establishment of the Jeannette D. Black Memorial Fellowship. From this, annual stipends will be established for qualified scholars wishing to do historical research on early maps at the Library. Donors are still sought for matching funds.

(From *In JCB*)



Fire Insurance Maps on Film

The complete collections of Sanborn Fire Insurance Maps held by the Library of Congress, Geography and Map Division is being published on microfilm by Chadwyck-Healy, Inc. The 623,000 maps are large-scale plans showing the outline of each building and locating outbuildings, roads, bridges, pipelines, railroads and cemeteries. The maps were used for processing insurance claims and were updated in various locations eight or ten times from the 1860s to 1950. Thus the series recorded block-by-block changes in 10,000 American towns.

The maps show current and previous house numbers and street names; indicate building, street and sidewalk dimensions, and boundaries; and describe the use of each structure as, for instance, dwelling, blacksmith, post office, millinery shop, or water tower.

The Library of Congress holds the only complete collection of Sanborn maps, and the microfilm edition will make the complete set more available to libraries, for the use of historians, architects, genealogists and urban planners. According to Bertie H. Bonnell, Vice President of Chadwyck-Healy Inc., about half of the project is complete; the anticipated completion date is late 1985. For more information, write Ms. Bonnell, at Chadwyck-Healy Inc., 2511 Pontiac Trail, Ann Arbor, Michigan or call (313) 662-2662.

Recent Publications

Archival Citations: Suggestions for the Citation of Documents at the Public Archives of Canada - Références aux documents d'archives Comment établir références aux documents conservés aux Archives publiques du Canada / editor Terry Cook. Ottawa Public Archives of Canada, 1983. ISBN 0-662-52668-6. (Free from the PAC, 395 Wellington St., Ottawa, Canada K1A 0N3)

One index of the non-use of maps by historians and other scholars is the lack of information about how to cite a map. Even the new edition of the *University of Chicago Manual of Style*, the most universally accepted arbiter in these matters, is silent on the subject of map citation. This publication includes sections on "Cartographic and architectural records," "Film, television, and sound records," "Machine readable data files," "Paintings, drawings, and prints," "Photographs," and "Private manuscripts and government records." That on maps was written by Edward H. Dahl and Hugo L.P. Stibbe of the National Map Collection and is based on the *Anglo-American Cataloguing Rules* (2d ed.). Both manuscript and printed maps are covered in three pages of guidelines. If only the elements marked with an asterisk are included in a citation, it will be brief, but adequate for most purposes. There are also three pages of examples of "detailed" and "abbreviated" entries for manuscript maps, printed maps, a map from an atlas, a sheet from a topographic series, a map from a federal record group, material in a private collection, and architectural plans. An excellent job of encapsulating the complicated rules of map description, these "suggestions" deserve wide acceptance and should be followed by anyone citing maps in research.

The Canadian West discovered: an exhibition of printed maps from the 16th to early 20th centuries / catalog by Mary Javorski. Calgary: Glenbow Alberta Institute, 1984. (130 - 9 Avenue SE, Calgary, Alberta, Canada T2G 0P3).

This catalog of fifty maps is a guide to the exhibition which Professor Coolie Verner was preparing, when he untimely died. The work was taken on by Mary Javorski, a map librarian from British Columbia, and the exhibition duly ran from 26 January to 15 April this year, at the Glenbow Museum. To judge by the catalog, which reproduces each of the fifty maps, it was a singularly coherent exhibition, using material drawn from the Glenbow collection, the Public Archives of Canada, and Professor Verner's own collection, the Public Archives of Canada, and Professor Verner's own collection, now held by the University of British Columbia libraries. In five main parts, the maps most tellingly describe the opening up of the Canadian West. Mary Javorski's commentary is full, and seems accurate, without being intrusive; altogether, this is a model of what such a catalog should be, and its usefulness will long outlive the occasion of the exhibition.

Early Sea Charts / Robert Putnam. New York: Abbeville Press, 1983. ISBN 0-89659-392-4. (Abbeville Press, 505 Park Avenue, New York, NY 10022).

This substantial book reproduces more than sixty sea charts, with a commentary by the Dutch expert Robert Putnam. The charts are printed largely and clearly enough for most details to be visible, and the accompanying text is generally on the same page as the chart, which is a good and usable arrangement. Most of the material comes from the Netherlands, and is arranged geographically, with areas such as "The Indian Ocean" getting a fair share of examples. This means that a fair amount of relatively obscure material can be included; all in all, this is a fine companion-volume to Howse and Sanderson's *The Sea Chart*, even if the maps are not quite as well reproduced as in the same publisher's *Early maps* by Tony Campbell.

Indexed, Annotated Cartobibliography of the University of Montana Mansfield Library Historical Map Collection / Constance M. Piquette. Missoula University of Montana, Mansfield Library, 1983. (Free from the Library, Missoula, MT 59812)

This listing includes relatively brief descriptions of 373 maps, most focusing on Montana and the northwestern states. No imprints are given for some of the earlier maps and it is difficult to be certain whether the item is an original or a later reprint. For the majority of the items, however, the information provided is adequate. The entries are arranged under twenty-seven headings including "United States," "Lewis and Clark Expedition," "Pacific Railroad Surveys," "Fur trade," "Northern Pacific Railroad," "Indians of North America," "Montana (Chronologically)," "Kalispell," "Missoula," "Early maps of other Montana cities," and "National Forest maps - Historical." A number of the maps are photostats of items in other collections, including the national archives; it is good to have them listed here in their regional context. The arrangement is quite workable and the length of the list makes it possible for a user to scan it completely for relevant material. There is an index of authors and subjects. A useful compilation, recommended for libraries and individuals interested in the mapping of Montana and the West.

Kister's Atlas Buying Guide: General English-Language World Atlases Available in North America / by Kenneth F. Kister. Phoenix: Oryx Press, 1984. ISBN 0-912700-62-9 (\$37.59 from the Press, 2214 N. Central, Phoenix, AZ 85004)

This is a sober and reliable reference work, designed "to assist the non-specialist through the atlas thicket." The bulk of the book consists of descriptions, ranging from one to three pages, of 105 atlases. There is the usual bibliographic data, but including number of

(continued on next page)

maps, size of index, size of volume, and current (Fall 1983) prices. For each atlas there is an evaluation section and these are genuinely useful in presenting the pros and cons of a given title. Kister's sorting out of the various editions in which publishers pack the same cartographic products is very useful. He refers to fuller reviews when available, and his twenty-nine page introduction is a sound general guide for evaluating atlases. A comparison chart at the end (divided into "Large adult atlases," "Intermediate adult atlases," "Small adult atlases," "Children's atlases," and "Atlases available in paperback") is a valuable feature. Recommended for research libraries and larger public libraries.

Maps: A Visual Survey and Design Guide / by Michael and Susan Southworth. Boston: Little, Brown, 1982. "A New York Graphic Society Book." ISBN 0-8212-1503-5. (\$39.95 from Little, Brown, 34 Beacon St., Boston, MA 02106)

What a wonderful idea for a map book! And how strange that no one thought to do it before. What better way to convey the variety of map functions, forms, and makers than by reproducing all or parts of 202 maps? This is what the Southworths have done, and as befits their subject, they let the images do most of the talking, helping the reader along with brief but meaty commentary and criticism in the captions. The first two sections provide an introduction to the concept of the map (theirs is broad and includes signposts and virtually any sequential text or image) and to the history of cartography. Most of the text in the book is in the historical section, and it manages to provide a quite well-rounded and accurate survey of old maps and mapmaking. The only real error (a serious one, unfortunately) is illustrating a discussion of the Mercator projection with a picture of his double-cordiform world map. The remainder of the book consists of reproductions of maps (eighty-three in full color) showing various mapping techniques. Map images are grouped around the subject headings "Land form," "Built form," "Networks and routes," "Quantity, density, and distribution," "Relation and comparison," "Time, change, and movement," "Behavior and personal imagery," and "Simulation and interaction." Useful on many levels, *Maps* is a feast for the eyes and the mind.

Rome 1748: The Pianta Grande di Roma of Giambattista Nolli in Facsimile / with an introductory essay by Allan Ceen. Highmount, N.Y.: J.H. Aronson, 1984. ISBN 0-9613348-2-7. (\$75 from the publisher, Highmount, NY 12441).

Nolli's monumental plan of Rome is printed on twelve sheets and, when assembled, measures about six by seven feet. It is widely seen as a benchmark of urban cartography, and was still used as a source map in making another large map of Rome between 1893 and 1901. Besides the face of mid-eighteenth century Rome, Nolli's plan is a superb source for the classical form of the city and he took particular care in drawing the ancient buildings. This facsimile reproduces the entire plan at full-size, along with four sheets of index (1,320

places are referenced by number), a single-sheet reduction of the plan, and Nolli's redrawing of the Bufalini map of 1551. The introductory essay gives the necessary background to the map and even guides the reader through a fascinating "ramble among the monuments" shown on the map. Although the map was reproduced by the Vatican in 1932 and reprinted recently, that reprint cannot compare with the quality of the present reproduction, which is recommended for all research libraries with an interest in Roman topography or architecture.

Sheets of Many Colours The Mapping of Ireland's Rocks, 1750-1890 / Gordon L. Herries Davies. Dublin: Royal Dublin Society, 1983. ISBN 0-86027-014-9 (IR 15.00 plus 1.50 packing & postage, from the Society, Thomas Prior House, Ballsbridge, Dublin 4, Ireland)

Geologists were among the forefront of those calling for accurate topographical surveys in the nineteenth century, and they continue to be indefatigable map users and makers. As in other areas of cartography (one thinks of the six-inch townland maps and the thematic maps by Harness) Ireland was an early starter in the field of geological mapping, and in fact served as a training ground for geological cartographers from elsewhere in the British Isles. The story is told clearly and is enlivened by frequent quotations from contemporary letters and by a biographer's concern for the people and the day-to-day travail that shapes history. We are invited to sympathize with Joseph Jukes' "complaints about Ireland's meteorology" by imagining a geologist "who has tried to annotate his field-sheets as the rain drips off his clothes, his hair, his nose, and runs down his pencil so that his map looks increasingly like a piece of disintegrating blotting paper." *Sheets of Many Colors* is in every way a worthy companion to J.H. Andrews' *A Paper Landscape*. Recommended for research libraries with strengths in geology or Ireland.

